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Colors in life rich brown (due to the extensive development of comparatively large erythrophores and xanthophores), broken by fine reticulations and spots, largest ventrally, of white or silvery blue. Very indefinite darker bars or saddles located at the nape, below the first and the last third of the base of the spinous dorsal, below the second dorsal (three bars) and at the base of the caudal fin; these bars separated by secondary bars or blotches, and all irregularly and interruptedly extended onto the middle sides. Belly silvery white, punctulate with black; shoulder-girdle and throat so densely punctulate as to appear rich brown, with indistinct white spots; lips dark brown; sides and top of head reddish, with fine black spots, and white reticulations. Rays and adjacent portions of the membranes of the vertical and pectoral fins alternately spotted with dusky red and pale yellowish; the membranes, particularly of the spinous dorsal, marked with some black pigment over the body bars; tips of dorsal spines red; pelvic fins pigmented.

CARL L. HUBBS,

Chicago, Ill.

SECOND AUTHENTIC RECORD OF CAPELIN (*MALLOTUS VILLOSUS*) ON THE MAINE COAST.

On April 9, 1919, two capelin were taken with smelts in smelt-fishing operations at Winterport, Maine. One of the specimens was sent to the Bureau of Fisheries by Mr. James D. DeRocher, superintendent of Craig Brook Fisheries Station, for identification. Mr. DeRocher was informed that several other specimens had previously been taken at the same place.

It is interesting to note that the capelin were taken so far up the Penobscot River, fully 45 miles from the open sea. It is possible that stray capelin

fell in with a school of smelts which was on its way up river to breed.

The first capelin record for Maine was published in a previous number of COPEIA. In 1917 considerable numbers had been taken in Passamaquoddy Bay and near Dennysville, in the herring weirs with the herring. They were noticed particularly in the catches in the latter part of November.

WM. C. KENDALL,
Washington, D. C.

REDISCOVERY OF *AMPHIARDIS INORNATUS* (GARMAN), WITH NOTES
ON OTHER SPECIMENS
FROM OKLAHOMA.

A small collection recently received by the Department of Herpetology of the American Museum of Natural History from Theodore Beard, a student in the Sapulpa, Oklahoma, High School, contains the following species:

1. *Bufo woodhousii* Girard, Rocky Mountain Toad. Adult and young.
2. *Crotaphytus collaris collaris* (Say), Collared Lizard; "Mountain Boomer."
3. *Sceloporus consobrinus consobrinus* Baird and Girard, Oklahoma Swift.
4. *Heterodon contortrix* (Linn.), Spreading Adder.
5. *Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta* (Say), Black Chicken Snake.
6. *Lampropeltis calligaster* (Say), Kansas King Snake.

A juvenile specimen, remarkable in having 27 rows of dorsal scales instead of the normal 25. Its